





## LAWYERS NAG-NAG

### Sharp Retorts In The Halls of Justice.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Should Dr. Carter of Makao be in sufficiently good health to testify he may be able to clear up some tangled ends in the case of Henriques vs. Jessie Kaal which is now being heard in Judge Robinson's court. On the witness stand yesterday Mr. Henriques stated that Dr. Carter was residing at his home in Nuuanu Valley, and that he had become quite strong physically and mentally, and he believed he would be able to testify concerning the household goods of the Carter homestead upon which the present proceedings are based.

The case was brought by Mr. Henriques in the interest of the Carter minors, alleging that the administrator, Jessie Kaal, had misused the property, broken the dishes, allowed the fences to become broken down, permitting cattle to trespass, and in toto to neglect her duties as administrator of the estate of the late Mrs. Carter.

Mr. Ashford appeared for Mrs. Kaal, and Mr. Milverton for Mr. Henriques. There were some sharp retorts during the examination of witnesses. Mr. Ashford making objections by the cartload. At one time Milverton said to Ashford:

"Where are those things now, Mr. Ashford?"

Mr. Milverton was quite astonished when he got this sharp reply.

"That's none of your business!"

During an argument on objection being made by Ashford to the judge, Attorney Milverton stepped up to Mr. Henriques who was occupying the witness chair, the witness whispering something to his attorney. Ashford straightened up at once and said sarcastically:

"This is something new in the practice, since Mr. Milverton returned from his world tour."

The judge thought Mr. Ashford was splitting hairs, and too many of them.

Upon Mr. Ashford's suggesting that if Dr. Carter was in good health he might testify and clear up many tangled points, Judge Robinson said he favored the idea also.

#### PARKER RANCH MIX-UP.

During the trial of the Parker Ranch matter yesterday morning the retort acidulous passed between attorneys Magoon and Kinney. Kinney represents the Carter interests with several other attorneys, Magoon appearing as counsel for J. S. Low, "next best friend of Annie T. K. Parker," and is also representing Samuel Parker.

"I'd like to know whom Mr. Magoon represents," said Mr. Kinney sharply.

"It's nobody's business whom I represent," returned Mr. Magoon with equal promptness.

"That's just it," said Kinney. "But I presume the Supreme Court might have something to say if you represent both sides of the case."

Judge Gear rendered a decision in re

#### A SILLY SAYING.

"It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells or hurts, the more efficacious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds:

"For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness."

This was written years ago; the work of civilizing and redeeming it has since been triumphantly accomplished; and as a leading ingredient in the remedy called

**WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; creating a medicine of unequalled power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in Blood Impurities, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Dyspepsia and Scrofulous Affections, it gives quick and certain relief and cure. Dr. G. O. Shannon, of Canada, says:

"I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil, none of its faults. You may trust it fully. It cannot disappoint you. As all chemists

the motion on the motion to transfer the suit in the matter of the removal of the guardian of Annie T. K. Parker, minor. This was a motion of A. W. Carter, the guardian, to transfer the case to Judge De Bolt on the ground that he is properly the judge to hear the case. The decision referred to the rules of the court as to length. The judge denied the motion on the ground that had the suit gone before any other judge by the Second Judge it would have been an error. It was not a matter of "inherent" that it should go to Judge De Bolt, the First Judge, as the order appointing Mr. Carter as guardian was made by Judge Stanley, Second Judge.

A new phase of the matter will come up on the motion of J. S. Low, next friend of Annie T. K. Parker, to remove A. W. Carter as guardian. A demurrer was filed by A. W. Carter, and Elizabeth Jane Knight, mother of the minor, has also filed a demurrer through her attorney, J. J. Dunne, and argument on the same was set for Thursday at 10 a. m.

#### ALLEN ESTATE REPORT.

Petition in the estate of the late Samuel Allen for allowance of final account of the executrix, and hearing on the master's report, came before Judge Gear yesterday morning. The court ordered the executrix and executors to amend their accounts according to recommendations made by the Master, following which the distribution of the Estate can be made. The report covers a period from May 13, 1903, to and including March 31, 1904. The executrix and executors charge themselves with \$435,732.25. The Master says in part:

Bills receivable, \$218,001.59. Included herein are 11 promissory notes of H. A. Jaeger in the sum of \$106,917.70. These notes were payable on demand, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, for which there was hypothecated collateral security as follows: McBryde Plantation Co. bonds per value, \$127,000; Territory Stables Co., Ltd., capital stock per value, \$19,700; bill of sale 120 mules. This account shows these notes to have been paid in full and the receipt of actual cash therefor.

Upon investigation, I find that the transaction was effected, through mutual arrangement of the parties, by the executrix and executors taking over a portion of the collateral hypothecated by Mr. Jaeger, viz: 113 \$1,000 McBryde bonds and accrued interest, at par amounting to \$115,732.50, and in consideration thereof Mr. Jaeger's notes in the sum of \$106,917.70 and accrued interest, \$8,864.80; total, \$115,732.50, were cancelled and liquidated, the remainder of the securities being released to Mr. Jaeger. I find also included under this head, partial payment of \$300 January 29th, 1904, on account of H. M. Dow note. This loan was negotiated out of funds which had already been distributed to the trustees by the executrix and executors and should therefore be eliminated.

Substitution of securities. In my opinion, should properly be shown in inventory of the estate.

However, the nature of the Jaeger transaction was such that it involved elements which entitle the executrix and executors to remuneration. It being the mere letter of the commission provision which causes the master to question the charge, which might be allowed, if the Court can construe the taking of bonds as the same as receipt of moneys.

According to the master, nearly \$3,000 is overcharged for commissions, unless the Court decides that the bonds transaction was a cash proposition.

#### THE REID ESTATE.

Mrs. Grace Lucy Reid, widow of the late Hugh C. Reid, yesterday filed a petition in the Circuit Court for letters of administration on the estate to issue to David Dayton. An inventory of the estate shows that it is valued at about \$1600, consisting of a lease from the Kapiolani estate, household goods, chest of pattern-makers' tools and cash in the Bank of Hawaii and in Bishop & Company's Savings Bank. Besides the widow there are four children as heirs.

#### COURT NOTES.

Remittitur in the case of Daniel G. Allen vs. Geo. W. Lucas and Albert H. Lucas, Thomas R. Lucas, the younger, Lydia C. Lucas, the younger, and Norman M. Lucas, minors, has been filed by Henry Smith, clerk of the Supreme Court, remanding the case to the Circuit Court for further proceedings consistent with the said decision.

The case of H. E. Cooper vs. the Island Realty Company has been set for hearing in Judge Gear's Court for Friday at 10:30 a. m.

A decision was rendered yesterday morning by Judge Dole on respondent's motion for costs, expenses and damages in Hoffschlager Company, Ltd., vs. Young Nap, awarding an attorney's fee of \$50 and other costs, the whole aggregating \$100.

In the matter of the petition of Kulu for letters of administration in the estate of Ewaliko Huku, the court granted the petition and appointed Huku administrator upon filing an approved bond in the sum of \$200.

### COUNTY ACT MEMBERS FAILED TO APPEAR

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The County Act Commission failed to hold a meeting last night owing to the absence of all the members save the secretary. Chairman Henry H. Cooper was unquestionably absent in Hawaii, but his reason was given for his absence of Messrs. Crabbe, Watson and Beckley.

J. D. Ayres appeared as clerk to the Commission for the first time. He had received certain statistics called for by previous meetings. However, the only bill had been obtained from Chief Justice Street concerning the fee charged in Act which failed of a test in the Hawaiian court.

A meeting will be held next Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

## HOME BUILDING SCHEME TO BE LOOKED INTO SOON

### Unknown Backers of a Local Enterprise— Portuguese and Natives Investing in a Concern of Doubtful Standing.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

By the next mail to San Francisco enquiries will go forward from several banks and business concerns regarding the Equitable Underwriting and Trust Company, (inc.), which a new local company advertises as guarantor of its business. The local company, "The Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society," P. E. R. Strauch, Manager, has been doing an extensive trade with Portuguese and natives during the past couple of months. These people have paid into it a considerable amount of money for the purpose of ultimately securing loans with which to build homes. As some of these natives, under the plan of the society, may not secure the loans promised them for several years and some considerable amounts of their money will be in the custody of the "Society" during the intervening time they have naturally looked for the guarantor that their money will be safe in such hands. The "Society" turns out to be a co-partnership consisting of but three partners. The trust company, which is backing the Strauch company, is either not very well known, a new corporation, or a corporation which is hiding its light under a basket. No local bank or commercial house among a number seen yesterday could give the Advertiser any information concerning it, and although the concern advertises as "The Equitable Underwriting and Trust Company of San Francisco, Cal., Incorporated," no such name as that appears in the 1903 San Francisco directory. The corporation however may have been organized since the 1903 directory was prepared.

The "Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society," a co-partnership, of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, has offices at 74 South King street. In its pamphlets it states: "This Society has been organized in Honolulu, T. H., for the purpose of securing a Home for every family in the Territory of Hawaii, and it is to be known as the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society."

In the opening part of its pamphlet the concern states:

#### "OUR CO-OPERATIVE PLAN."

"The contract of the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society of Honolulu, T. H., presents an ideal plan to people interested in securing homes and paying off mortgages, whereby everybody interested can secure an unnumbered home in a short period of time. Practical Co-operation has been the means by which thousands of families of the United States have become the owners of their homes. The plan is comparatively new in this country, but has come to stay, and will bring the same blessings to the working classes on the Islands that it has brought in the United States to home-seekers. It is fair and just to all.

"Contracts are written for \$500.00 each and a person can take from one to one hundred of them. The money paid on each contract, before the loan is made, is credited to the contract holder, making the amount to be paid back to the Society, after the loan is made, that much less. When the contract holder secures his loan, he of course gets possession of any house, lot or farm he chooses to buy and for which the Society will pay spot cash.

"When a party applies for a loan, he pays the membership fee of \$4.00 for each \$500.00 he applies for, which is credited to the Expense Fund; his contracts are then put on record in the regular order and then the contract holder pays \$4.00 per month on each \$500 contract until he gets his loan. After he gets his loan he pays the society \$4.00 per month on each \$500 the society has loaned until he has returned to the Society the full amount they have advanced for him. He may pay as much more than \$4.00 a month as he chooses, thus paying off his loan in a much shorter time.

"When a contract holder is entitled to a loan we pay spot cash, thus enabling the members to secure a bargain and incurring no liabilities which unforeseen contingencies might make it impossible to meet on the installment plan. Not a dollar is ever paid out of the Home Fund except on approved real estate security.

#### "CO-OPERATION ILLUSTRATED."

"By co-operation time for securing a home is shortened a great deal, as the following illustration plainly shows: Five laborers are enabled to save \$4.00 a month each, after paying the family expenses, including \$16.00 house rent in each case. In talking over the plans, they find that each is striving to get a \$1,000.00 home, and that each has saved up \$200.00 to that end. One of them suggests that they put their money together and co-operate to the end that each gets a home. They know that by working alone it will be 12 months before anyone can accomplish his purpose, including interest on his money, so they put their money together, and buy a home for No. 1, who then puts into the common fund the \$16.00 a month he has been paying as rent in addition to his savings. Then their combined savings to \$66.00 a month, and in 27 1/2 months they have enough to buy a home for No. 2, then their combined savings are \$132.00 a month, so in 12 1/2 months they buy a home for No. 3. Then their combined savings are \$198.00 a month, so they buy a home for No. 4, then their combined savings are \$264.00 a month, so in 11 1/2 months they buy a home

for No. 5. No. 5 by this co-operation would get his home in 75 months and have it all paid for in 100 months, making a net saving to the last man of 38 months over what would have been possible without co-operation.

"When 12 months have expired that it would have taken them to secure a home without co-operation, they find that by this co-operation they have paid for their homes and have combined savings to the amount of \$8,300.00 in addition thereto. After paying 50 cents a month for expenses, it leaves a net saving of \$5,955.00 besides their homes.

"If five laborers can shorten the time 38 months by co-operation how much greater saving of time will result if there are 1,000 persons co-operating on this plan for the same purpose?"

On June 27th papers were filed in the Treasurer's office showing that on March 25th a co-partnership, known as the "Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society," was entered into by E. T. Rodgers, C. H. Sedgewick, and Fanny Strauch. No one was seen yesterday by an Advertiser reporter who could say who E. T. Rodgers was. There is a Charles H. Sedgewick who is in the Fire Department. Fanny Strauch is the wife of P. E. R. Strauch, who is manager of the concern.

In a portion of the Society's booklet it states:

#### "PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE."

"The Equitable Underwriting and Trust Co., (inc.) capital \$500,000.00 fully paid, Guarantees the payment of our contracts. This affords absolute security to the contract holder. The fee is \$1.00 for each contract.

"The above Trust Company is one of the strongest corporations in existence. When they guarantee our contracts, we must have an investment contract as near perfect as possible, and we have made every provision for safety and stability. Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society. Per P. E. R. Strauch, Manager.

"The Equitable Underwriting and Trust Company of San Francisco, California, (Incorporated): Thos. T. Lyon, Manager American Chemical Co., President; Robert B. Smith, Ex-Governor of Montana, 1st Vice President; Geo. F. Halla, Bellingham Bay Lumber Co., 2nd Vice President; F. G. Kaufman, Secretary; Depository, Western National Bank; Capital (fully paid), \$500,000.00."

On September 16, 1903, P. H. Burnette secured a judgment against P. E. R. Strauch for \$2944.50. This judgment has not been satisfied and on Thursday Strauch is to be examined in Judge Robinson's court as a judgment debtor. The court, in its examination, may learn considerable of the affairs of the Society.

One of the leaflets issued by Strauch says:

"Honolulu, May 13, 1904.

"Mr. P. E. R. Strauch, Manager Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, 928 Fort St., Honolulu.

"Dear sir: I wish to thank you for all the money your Society gave me to pay off my mortgage and enough to repay my house. I now can save the 12 per cent interest I had to pay on my mortgage. I feel very glad that your society has helped me so promptly, as I had paid into the society only \$12.80 and I received \$400.00 from your society. In a short time I will have paid my debt, and owe nobody one cent.

"Your society of which I am a proud member, has saved my house and home and I shall always thank you for helping me and my family.

"As your highest aim is to help each member of your society out of trouble, I know that thousands of families in the Hawaiian Islands will join our society, co-operate with us, and be blessed by it.

"I shall tell all my friends about your work.

"Expecting to see the number of our society reach into the thousands soon.

"I remain,

"Yours with aloha,

"ROBERT CLARK,

"City Repair Shop, 1043 Bethel Street, Honolulu."

### "CRIMP" MCCARTHY PLEADS IGNORANCE

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

"Crimp" McCarthy, through his attorney, yesterday morning pleaded guilty in Judge Dole's court, to the charge of having boarded vessels and solicited sailors for certain boarding houses. His attorney said that McCarthy had unwittingly violated the law, knowing nothing of a recent amendment. Assistant District Attorney Dunne thought a small fine would be sufficient. Sentence was reserved until Friday.

B. S. Edwards, a boarding house runner, pleaded not guilty, through his attorney Mr. Hogan. The latter consulted the occupants of the room with a forensic effort, which was mainly an incoherent and misty mass of words. Hogan doubted the constitutionality of the order of the Federal Government prohibiting alienists from boarding vessels to which trade. Edwards can still come up for trial on Friday.

As to whether or not McCarthy knew of the amendment, the same was

lished in the Advertiser some months ago, a copy having been obtained from U. S. Shipping Commissioner Holt, who posted the order and had the information otherwise distributed. Many copies have recently been mailed here, and one received by a foreign consul the other day, reads as follows:

SOLICITING SEAMEN AS LODGERS.

Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, April 18, 1904.

To the Collectors of Customs, U. S. Shipping Commissioners and others:

Your attention is invited to the act approved April 13, 1904, entitled: "An act to amend section forty-six hundred and seven of the Revised Statutes, relating to soliciting seamen as lodgers," which reads:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty-six hundred and seven is hereby amended by adding thereto the following: "This section shall apply to vessels of the United States engaged in the foreign trade and to foreign vessels."

Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect one month after its passage.

On and after May 13, 1904, section 4607 of the Revised Statutes will read as follows:

If, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any vessel at any port in the United States, any person, then being on board such vessel, solicits any seaman to become a lodger at the house of any person letting lodgings for hire, or takes out of such vessel any effects of any seaman, except under his personal direction, and with the permission of the master, he shall, for every such offense, be punishable by fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than three months. This section shall apply to vessels of the United States engaged in the foreign trade and to foreign vessels.

GEO. B. CORTELYOU,  
Secretary.

### EDITS PAPER NEAR RUINS OF LUCKNOW

Benjamin Aitken, late editor of the Indian Daily Telegraph at Lucknow, India, was a through passenger yesterday on the Aorangi, en route to England. Mr. Aitken has been a resident of India for the past twenty years, and editor of the Telegraph for three years.

The city of Lucknow is famous as having been the scene of the most memorable British defense during the Sepoy uprising. Mr. Aitken states that the ruins of the various compounds and places used by the beleaguered garrison, are most carefully preserved by the government in memory of the brilliant heroism of the men and women who successfully held the place. It is an object lesson in heroism to the British nation which causes the government to preserve the ruins to posterity.

The editor states also that at Lucknow are buildings which existed under the Mahometan Empire, and still have a magnificent appearance.

### BISHOP & CO. ARE AGENTS FOR CLAA

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The agency of Olaa plantation has been transferred from the B. F. Dillingham Company to Bishop & Co., and at the same time John Watt succeeds F. B. McStocker as manager of the plantation. Mr. Watt left on the steamer Kinau yesterday to assume his new duties. Mr. McStocker has been manager of the plantation since work was begun on it in 1899.

The new board is composed of the following: Alexander Garvie, E. A. Mott-Smith, Walter F. Dillingham, G. W. Ewart, A. W. Van Valkenburg and D. W. Anderson. C. H. Atherton from the board. Alexander Garvie succeeds Elmer E. Paxton as treasurer of the plantation and A. W. Van Valkenburg retains his old position as secretary.

S. M. Damon, of Bishop & Company, says that the contracts signed will be held in escrow, pending the completion of certain financial arrangements now being made on the Coast.

John Watt, the new manager, is well known to the sugar men of the islands and has had an extensive experience as a plantation manager.

#### Road Board Matters.

Among the changes in road boards is that of Sheriff Baldwin, who has resigned as a member of the Wailuku Road Board. C. D. Lufkin, of the bank at Wailuku, may be his successor. Supt. of Public Works Holloway has also appointed C. E. Wright to the South Hilo Road Board in succession to Sheriff L. A. Andrews. J. A. Scott, Henry Deacon have resigned from the same board and have been succeeded by John T. Moir, being the chairmen, and succeeded by Waiwale, Oahu, succeeds H. W.

CHAMBERLAIN and Dr. Chamberlain acknowledged full medicine. It is quickly in the most cases of children's ailments. First remedy and by a few minutes.

## COMMISSIONS OF JUSTICE

### Good Till Senate Has Acted On Them.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The commissions of Chief Justice F. Frear, Alfred S. Hartwell and F. M. Hatch, constituting the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, were received from Washington in the Coptic's mail. They are "recess commissions" extending only to the end of next session of Congress. The appointments will be submitted to the United States Senate at next session for confirmation and when confirmed new commissions will be issued extending to the end of the four-year term. This is the Federal practice regarding appointments the Constitution requires the President to make with the advice and consent of the Senate. Under the Republic of Hawaii, having a similar provision as to recess appointments being until the end of next session of the Senate, commissions in recess were issued for the full terms of the offices and remained in force when the appointments were confirmed. New commissions were only required when the Senate failed to confirm appointments.

The Supreme Court adjourned at noon yesterday until July 11.

W. R. Castle vs. Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., writ of error, had previously been argued and submitted. D. L. Withington appeared for plaintiff in error, and S. H. Derby for defendant in error.

#### LOOKS LIKE VINDICATION.

Mrs. Jessie K. Kahe was appointed by Judge Robinson as administrator pendente lite of the estate of Margaret V. Carter, deceased, under \$3500 bond to be filed by Tuesday next. She is also, within ten days, to file her accounts as executrix from the time of her appointment until that of her removal. A supplementary inventory will, moreover, be furnished by Mrs. Kahe.

Edgar Henriques, guardian of the minors, failed to make good his accusations against Mrs. Kahe's management of the property. When he had stated that the children desired to go to the homestead at Makao for the holidays, the will of their mother having stipulated that the place was to be reserved as a home for them and her husband, Dr. Carter, he was asked if he had made request of Mrs. Kahe in that regard.

"No," he answered, "because we do not speak."

It further came out in evidence that the premises, instead of having deteriorated under Mrs. Kahe's control, were in better condition than ever. Broken down fences complained of were not worse than could be repaired with a hammer and nails in a few minutes.

As to the occupancy of the premises by relatives, it came out that Richard Lane, brother of the executrix and her late sister, occupied a small portion and paid rent in excess of what it was worth. Again, with regard to the furniture, there was evidence that it had been mostly bought by Dr. Carter himself.

The petition of Henriques for the appointment of H. W. Kinney as administrator pendente lite was practically abandoned at the hearing. The pending litigation is Mrs. Kahe's appeal to the Supreme Court from the order of her removal.

#### PROBATE MATTERS.

Charles Phillips, administrator of the estate of Henry Congdon, deceased, has filed his final account with a petition for leave to sell real estate to pay claims. His receipts are \$5031.89 and payments \$4068.64, leaving a balance of \$63.25. Against this balance, with no other personal property remaining, there is one claim of \$270 besides attorney's fee and costs of court. The real estate consists of a piece of land on the south slope of Punchbowl containing an area of 12,150 and lots 1, 2 and 3 in Kaiulani Addition.

Henry Holmes was appointed by Judge Gear as administrator of the estate of Elizabeth C. Castle.











## LONG LEGAL COMBAT ON

### All Day Argument Only Starts Fight.

All day long yesterday eloquence arising in Judge Gear's courtroom filled the Judiciary building and was at times plainly audible outside for some distance. It was argument on demurrers to the petition of J. S. Low, as next friend of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor, for the removal of Alfred W. Carter from the office of guardian of said minor.

J. T. Dunne, who demurred on behalf of Mrs. Elizabeth Knight, the minor's mother, opened the attack. S. H. Derby of Kinney, McElanahan & Cooper, who demurred on behalf of the guardian, rose to follow Mr. Dunne, but a legal friend whispering to him something to the effect that time about was fair play he reserved his thunder. Arthur A. Wilder and A. F. Judd were also ranged at the guardian's end of the row.

Besides arguing against the form of the proceeding, which he claimed was irregular in caption as otherwise for its intended purpose, Mr. Dunne contended strongly that the petition was utterly barren of facts and contained nothing but conclusions of law. In short, his argument was that no reasons were given for the removal of the guardian. As to the charge of exorbitant commissions he quoted a lot of authorities to the effect that a guardian's compensation was not limited to statutory commissions, while he pointed out that the commissions Mr. Carter drew were not in excess of what the statute allowed. The books were also quoted to show that the guardian had a right to appoint his brother, F. W. Carter, as agent and practical manager of the Parker Ranch in which, as often reported, the minor owns a half interest. Another contention was against the right of Mr. Low to sue as next friend of the minor, they being not nearer than of the eighth degree of consanguinity toward each other. "Mr. Low," as the attorney put it, "was enough of a stranger to the minor to marry her."

Mr. Dunne, in his remarks on compensation, mentioned that he had fought out the matter in the 14th Hawaiian. Judge Gear having asked in what respect he answered that he was then guardian ad litem for the same minor. J. Lightfoot, on rising to reply for the petitioner, stated that his part would be to produce authorities in support of the petition and against the attack just made upon it, while Mr. Magoon would follow him in a more elaborate argument on the issues. Starting with the proposition that the argument against the form of proceeding was simply the making of a distinction "between twined and twined," he gave citations to show that the only difference between a petition and a motion was that the former must be reduced to writing while the latter might be presented viva voce. Recross interrupted his remarks, but Mr. Lightfoot resumed at 2 p. m. spoke for an hour and twenty minutes further. He contended that there was enough in the petition to justify the court in removing the guardian upon a showing of facts which the respondent was trying by demurrer to avoid.

J. Alfred Magoon followed his associate, taking until about 4:20, when the hearing was continued until 10 o'clock this morning. His effort at the outset was to represent the tactics of guardian's counsel from the beginning as dilatory. It was absurd to claim that the petition, with the affidavits back of it, was not sufficient to bring the guardian before the court for examination as to his doings. The court if apprised of such a state of facts as alleged would be in duty bound of its own motion to take cognizance of the matter. Holding the contrary would be to maintain that a guardian might plunder his ward's estate at will if a near relative did not intervene and bring him to account. It would be equal to saying that the court was powerless unless downright robbery and stealing were charged. Another thing emphasized by counsel was the proposition that the partition suit brought by Mr. Carter, which if successful would be ruinous to his ward, was sufficient ground in itself for his removal.

#### SLAVE TO DRINK.

Caroline Colton was granted a divorce from Edward Colton by Judge De Bolt yesterday on the ground of non-support. Labelle was not represented in court but a letter from her to his wife was produced, dated at Guatemala, C. A., Oct. 21, 1903, in which he said he was running an engine there under a year's contract, on the expiration of which he would return to Honolulu. Colton said he could not stop drinking in California, hence tried Central America as a battle-ground against his habit. He expressed himself as much ashamed of his treatment of Mrs. Colton and asked her to stay for him.

Deputy Sheriff John Fernandez of New Orleans was arrested by a police officer in a place where gambling was prohibited.

carried on," because the person could not be found.

John F. Colburn and D. Kawananakoa entered a demurrer to the complaint of C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, suing on the bond of Edward Vivian Richardson as clerk of Honolulu water works.

Porter Furniture Co. is suing Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., for \$635.05 with interest on three notes of hand.

Cecil Brown is suing Kate Braymer, nee Cornwell, and Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., garnishee, for \$350 with interest on a note. In this case the note was destroyed in a fire.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., is suing Herbert B. Gehr for \$630.20 with interest on two promissory notes.

Bishop & Co. is suing H. A. Heen for \$1105.75 with interest on agreed statement of account.

Emil Klemme filed an application in the Court of Land Registration for title to a lot on the north side of Alapai street, easterly of Hotel street, having a frontage of 86 feet on Alapai street and a depth of 129 feet.

## BLACKMAIL IS STRAUCH'S CRY.

Continued from Page 1.)

held the power of attorney, acted as agent here, or signed the guarantees on each \$500 contract for the "Equitable Underwriting & Trust Co.", which, for the sum of one dollar, is supposed to guarantee that for a period of ten years and five months the Co-Operative Home Furnishing Society" (run by a co-partnership consisting of E. T. Rodgers, C. H. Sedgwick, and Fanny Strauch) will carry out its obligations to the man holding the \$500 contract. Mrs. Strauch declared that it was well known and that it was not necessary to say anything more about the responsible men who were its directors on the Coast. Strauch said he would answer that question in writing.

Strauch had the books before him showing how many members there are in the society and how much they have paid into it and stated that these are at any time open for the inspection of a member.

The reporter had called first at the office about 3:30 and found them filled with natives. Strauch said he was too busy then to answer questions but told the reporter he could return at five o'clock. At five o'clock the reporter called and found the party looking over the books. The reporter asked if Strauch were ready to see him. He said he was too busy then. The reporter asked if he could wait. Strauch said: "You can stand there at the door if you like but I don't know if I will talk to you. You are only trying to blackmail us anyway." The reporter then entered but Strauch would answer none of the questions and said everything that had been printed was "hot air" but that he would answer all questions in writing. Mrs. Strauch was excited and said that a newspaper that wanted to blackmail them with "hot air" could not hurt them. Pointing to a small safe in the corner of the room she said that all the cash collected was in the safe and that members of the society had counted it and found it to be all right.

Earlier in the day a reporter had called at the office and asked for sample copies of the contracts of both the Co-Operative Society and the Trust Company but the clerks refused to furnish these upon learning that the man came from the Advertiser office.

NO LOANS WITHOUT SECURITY. P. E. R. Strauch, manager of the Co-Operative Home Purchasing Society, in talking to a reporter of the Advertiser on Tuesday, gave some interesting points concerning the loans made by the concern. The reporter asked Strauch what the Society would do in case a man had paid in \$4.40 per month for thirty months, or until his turn to receive a loan should come, when he came forward to receive the loan.

"If I had been allotted the loan of \$500 and I had paid in a large portion of this amount in monthly installments before receiving the loan, would I, at the time of receiving the loan, be obliged to give you security that I would repay it?"

"Certainly. It would not be good business for us to make the loan without getting the best of security," replied Strauch.

"Well, suppose I had paid in my dues regularly for thirty months and at the time my loan was ready could not give you any security for it. What would the Society do for me?"

"You would have to give the security," said Strauch, "or we could not make the loan."

## A Wonderful Discovery

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the by no means least important discoveries in medicine comes that of the cure of disease by the use of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Boissac, Joubert, Volpeau, Massonne, the well-known Chas. Reliance, and judged by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted; and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a patient agent in the removal of disease has been the object of much of the human mind, and it is not until the present century that the power of such a cure has been discovered, and it is not until the present century that the power of such a cure has been discovered, and it is not until the present century that the power of such a cure has been discovered.

Deputy Sheriff John Fernandez of New Orleans was arrested by a police officer in a place where gambling was prohibited.

## PROVISION FOR HAWAII AT OREGON CENTENNIAL

### Act of Congress Devotes the United States Buildings In Part to Exhibit From Hawaii.

Editor Advertiser: Hawaii is given an unprecedented opportunity of making an exhibit at a universal fair, by special provision in an Act of Congress authorizing the Federal Government to participate in the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition at Portland, Oregon, next summer. Such provision is that of accommodation for a Hawaiian exhibit.

From the wording of the section relating to buildings, it may not be too much to expect that, with prompt action on the part of our people, an exclusively Hawaiian building to cost anywhere from \$15,000 to \$25,000 might be obtained out of the Federal appropriation. If not that, at all events the Territory of Hawaii will not be meanly treated in the matter of space when the quarter of a million dollars for United States buildings, in part specifically devoted to a Hawaiian exhibit, has been expended.

With accommodation for Hawaii provided without cost, doubtless at the very center of the Fair, the expense of making a telling exhibit would be comparatively trifling. There is a fairly perfected plan extant from the defeated purpose of a St. Louis exhibit, with probably also some of the imperishable articles collected yet available. Indeed, the magnificent educational exhibit prepared for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is not only intact but mostly packed already for shipment. Transportation, with steamers direct to Northwestern ports, ought to be inexpensive.

Whatever may be said for and against the value of exhibits at great fairs, the affirmative in this particular case ought to have manifold force in the circumstances. Discussions, more or less desultory, arise at both ends of the line every now and again upon the question of promoting trade between Hawaii and ports on the Northwest Pacific Coast. An exhibition in that quarter would afford an excellent chance for Hawaii to illustrate to business men and consumers there just what Hawaiian products might, with adequate transportation facilities, be placed in that market for exchange with the lumber, grain and manufactured articles of the great Northwest.

## HOW THE JAPANESE WON THE BATTLE OF VAFANGOW

LIAO YANG, June 18.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Japanese continued to press the Russian forces returning from the battle of Vafangow on the night of June 16th. They had remained at Vafangow all day and at night persistently pushed forward and tried to get around the Russian right wing, which had borne the brunt of such heavy fighting the previous day. A terrific thunderstorm burst at night rendering the roads almost impassable.

Further details of the fighting on June 16th show that the Russian advance on the Japanese position, when it was hoped that Lieutenant-General Stakelberg would drive back General Nodzu's army, was a most brilliant affair. Soon after dawn the Japanese were discovered in strong force on a hill north of Dyalovo. The infantry was well entrenched and supported by artillery. The Russian left was thrown forward, with reserves, to clear the hill. They had a little over a mile of open country to cross, their only cover being two small hills and two shallow valleys. The Japanese concentrated a deadly fire as soon as the Russians reached the open.

Over the hill the Japanese threw shrapnel, which burst with deadly effect. Some squadrons suffered every officer killed and half the men wounded. The battle then became a hand-to-hand fight with stones and gun butts, and the remainder of the Russians, taking advantage of this diversion, gained the shelter of a neighboring ravine, but were unable to hold the position in the face of the rain of shells and shrapnel concentrated there by the Japanese batteries.

The Japanese heavy guns at the artillery supporting the Russian attack. Thirteen of the Russian guns were smashed to atoms, and their horses killed. A majority of their gunners were killed or wounded. The Japanese at this moment delivered their main attack. The whole division was thrown against the Russian center and two divisions around the right flank. The Japanese right held out until 11 o'clock in the morning, when two regiments rushed to its assistance. The whole force then advanced shouting and actually killed the Japanese advance back, but

country.

The title of the Act of Congress referred to, being Chapter 1253 of the statutes of 1904, reads as follows:

"An Act to authorize the Government of the United States to participate in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon country by Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark in the years eighteen hundred and four, eighteen hundred and five, and eighteen hundred and six, and for other purposes."

And this is the section relating to buildings:

"Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a suitable building or buildings to be erected on the site selected for the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition for the said Government exhibit, including a suitable building for an exhibit of the United States Life-Saving Service, the forestry and irrigation building herein referred to, and also cause to be erected a suitable building or buildings on said site for the use of the district of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, and also oriental and oceanic countries that may desire an exhibit of their products and resources at said exposition."

The section goes on to provide an appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for the buildings mentioned, including preparation of grounds therefor and the lighting thereof, also for the disposition of the structures at the close of the exposition. At least one distinct building is to be for forestry and irrigation exhibits, as a reference in the foregoing quotation shows.

On its own part, the United States Government will have an exhibit partly selected from that now at St. Louis. The Act provides for drawing from the treasures of the Smithsonian Institution and various Federal departments to enrich the national display at Portland, Hawaii, as already shown, has the privilege of resting right under the wing of the American eagle, so that the isolation of the Territory which the St. Louis management at times threatened, during negotiations for a site carried on by our authorities, is rendered entirely impossible.

hardly disposed to believe that Baron Suyematsu spoke by authority, and the American Embassy is disinclined to discuss the matter, and to suggest that if a mediator is wanted, the United States fulfills the condition prescribed by Baron Suyematsu.

## EASTERN STARS ENJOY MOONLIGHT DANCING

The moonlight excursion and dance which was given Tuesday evening at Pearl Harbor by Leahi Chapter No. 2, Order of the Eastern Star, was a great success. The special train left the depot at 7:30 with a jolly party of about two hundred Eastern Stars and their friends on board.

The pavilion was handsomely decorated with Japanese lanterns and presented a beautiful sight as the train neared the harbor. The Ellis Quintette Club furnished the music for dancing and dainty refreshments were served throughout the evening.

At 11:30 the train left for Honolulu and on arrival was met by special electric cars. The pavilion at the water's edge is certainly an ideal spot for an affair of this kind and many expressed a wish to enjoy such another evening shortly, as the Eastern Stars certainly know how to entertain.

## EX-GOVERNOR BAKER VISITING THE CITY

Col. John T. Baker, the last Governor of the Island of Hawaii under the monarchy, is in town as a witness in one of the Parker Ranch suits. He says that ranching at Waimana, in which he is now engaged, agrees with him splendidly and he does look as if it did. Yesterday he met a former colleague of the Legislature of 1890 and another acquaintance of that time both at once at the front of the Judiciary building, which caused him to remark on the few old friends he met since his arrival last Saturday.

"Just one yesterday, and you two today," he said as his stalwart frame shook with boyish mirth. Then he repeated a piece of railway which he uttered in English at the close of a long native harangue in the Legislature one day, and his former colleague laughed heartily as he said he remembered the incident. The other old friend, though not a member of the Legislature, was the only one present who understood the sally when it was uttered, for it was directed at himself and borrowed from a story told at his expense by the late Paul Neumann under Mr. Baker's roof in Hilo.

There are few Hawaiians today who look to be chiefs on the model of the older time, imposing in physique and commanding in demeanor, so strikingly as does Col. Baker. His late brother, Robert Hoapili Baker, a Governor of Maui, was the model for the Kamehameha statue.

## GOLFING MATTERS ARE FLOURISHING

Entries for the medal handicap golf competition on the Haleiwa links on July 4 are as follows:

B. G. Holt, C. A. Brown, Dr. A. S. Knudsen, W. T. Rawlins, Byron K. Baird, Geo. H. Angus, Dr. A. C. Wall, F. C. Smith, Geo. P. Denison, C. W. Case Deering, D. W. Anderson, Michael Jamieson, Allan Dunn, Judge Archie Mahaula, E. M. Boyd, F. J. Church, S. H. Derby, Prince David Kawananakoa, B. J. Rittenhouse, W. W. Thayer, F. C. Sheldon, George Brown, Webb Boggs, Horace Mahaula, John S. Orme, Horace Johnson, Dr. Hubert Wood, G. S. Leithhead, B. K. Ellsworth, W. M. Buchanan.

It is expected that the Manoa Valley Club's course will be ready for playing by July 11. A deal is about concluded for a club house. There is room for a few more members in the club.

Warrants for the pay of jurors for the month of June are now being issued by the Judiciary department clerks. They are already registered.

## Eastman's KODAKS

AND  
FILMS The Latest  
Dates

Seeds Dry Plates  
and  
Photographic  
Materials  
of every description.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING

A Specialty.

Good Work Guaranteed

Hollister Drug Co.

WYOMING STREET.

## OFFICIAL CHANGES

### Some Clerks Step Out While Others Take New Places.

At the close of office hours yesterday, Harry E. Murray retired from the Public Works clerkship that he had held for fourteen months. In the position he was popular with people doing business with the department, having always been attentive and courteous at the public counter. A strong evidence of the esteem of citizens held by him was furnished by Mr. Murray's election as county clerk under the County Act that happened to be void. His retirement is caused solely by the cutting down of the department's clerical staff in the scheme of economy ratified by the Legislature in special session. Mr. Murray will attend to his carriage-making business.

Pierre Jones, who served for several years as clerk in the engineering division of the Public Works department, retired from the same cause, he having always given satisfaction to the successive heads of the division, about a week ago.

M. T. Lyons, who retired from the position of bookkeeper in the Treasurer's office when the reduction of staff took place there recently, will be commissioned as chief clerk in the Land office succeeding Stephen Mahaula, whenever he furnishes a bond in \$15,000 required by Commissioner Pratt. He has been employed on the Land office books since leaving his former position.

Henry Peters will succeed S. K. Kamaloipili as land patent clerk.

Miss Kate Kelley, whose resignation of the chief clerkship in the Secretary's office was tendered to take effect yesterday, remains at her desk a matter of ten days more to complete records. Her successor will not be authoritatively announced at present. Miss Kelley was confidential stenographic clerk to President Dole under the Republic of Hawaii and with the starting of the Territory passed by an easy transition into the office of the Secretary, where she was chief of a considerable staff that compiled the archives for a long period. The results of this work are to be seen in shelves full of typewritten volumes bound and back-titled. Miss Kelley was the appointed news medium between the old executive council and the press reporters, in which capacity her courtesy and intelligent assistance are gratefully remembered by those of the old guard still on deck.

## FOR PUBLIC CONTRACTS

Geo. H. Childs, 60 days.....\$1,990.30  
P. H. Redward, 35 days.....1,565.00  
Thos. L. Andrews, 55 days.....1,562.50  
Jared G. Smith, 90 days.....1,500.00  
J. A. Aheong, 40 days.....1,500.00  
H. F. Bertelmann, 45 days.....1,497.00  
Henry Defries, 30 days.....1,474.00  
Ira Eskew, 45 days.....1,455.00

Road from Kipapa to Waikakalana, Oahu.

C. B. Dwight, 140 days.....\$19,940.00  
Wilson & Dugan, 180 days.....14,800.00  
A. A. Wilson, 100 days.....12,500.00  
L. M. Whitehouse, 180 days.....11,955.00

Tenders for public works involving an aggregate expenditure of nearly \$20,000 on this island were opened at the Public Works Department yesterday. For two buildings at the Federal Experiment Station, donated by the Territory, Jared G. Smith, director of the station, put in bids. It will be noticed, in the figures below, that the bidding for a fireproof structure was close while that for both a cottage and a road was wide:

Fireproof offices, laboratory, etc., Hawaii Experiment Station:

J. A. Aheong, 75 days, \$3450; concrete, \$3750.

Geo. H. Childs, 90 days, \$3030; concrete, \$3317.

Jared G. Smith, 120 days, concrete, \$3000.

P. H. Redward, no time stated, \$2955; concrete, \$3554.

H. F. Bertelmann, 120 days, \$2760.

Wm. T. Paly, 65 days, \$2530; concrete, \$3200.

Chemist's cottage, Hawaii Experiment Station:

STOMACH COMPLAINT is the children's most dangerous enemy and the mother's most dreaded foe. Immediate and proper treatment is always necessary. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, given according to directions, is the most effective remedy known. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Remedy, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Elmer Perry, on duty on the steamer Arcturion, had three children visited in the machinery of the vessel yesterday. He was asked in the Queen's Hospital and had one of his angels anticipated.



# Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter, SEMI-WEEKLY, ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month ..... \$ 20  
Per Month, Foreign ..... 75  
Per Year ..... 5.00  
Per Year, Foreign ..... 6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager.

FRIDAY JULY 1

## TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT.

In opposition to the views of a leading citizen against permanent immigration to the Hawaiian Islands and in favor of reliance upon tourists, the Kona District may be cited. In that district, which is not alone, it is certain that the soil and the climate are admirably fitted for small farms and for the comfortable support of a large population. The experiment there has been fully tried, and, even under adverse conditions, its manifest success has demonstrated the proposition.

The village or town of Kailua sleeps by the margin of the ocean. Its long, straggling thoroughfare, and the vacant spaces by the side of and in the rear of the houses, are chiefly occupied by donkeys, sometimes called Kailua nightingales, who have vitality enough to bray their steady discontent with present conditions. Energetic and ambitious American citizens, embracing a few contributions from the mainland and some educated and restless natives, chafe under the torpidity of business and the dull monotony of killing time and soliciting activity. There is no hotel, not even a stage line, and the listless apathy is nourished by the music of the waves and of the breeze, and only varied by fishing canoes in the rippling water, and by the occasional and brief broad of wagons and buggies, when the local steamer arrives or departs.

Kailua should be and ultimately will be a centre of enterprise and prosperity. It already has been a scene of life and the absence of some essential conditions, perhaps the application of political opium, has induced temporary stupefaction. A drive through the surrounding country, towards the higher ridges, even to a casual observer, soon explains the apparent enigma. On all hands, in the rocky lava formation, crumbling into fertile soil, the lantana flourishes. As cleared spaces are neared and cottages and scattered residences begin to meet the eye, the possibilities of Kona are revealed. Small coffee farms, chiefly leased and occupied by Japanese and Portuguese, and cultivated in the most primitive methods, line the upper road. Banana and papaya trees, loaded with fruit, are frequent. There are a few vineyards or rather patches used for the cultivation of the grape, the healthy appearance of which proves that the hillside are nearly as well adapted to this lucrative industry as the banks of the Rhine or the picturesque vine-producing regions of France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and California. The Kona Sugar Company's lands, in their virtual abandonment, invite the substitution of capital, labor and thrift for litigation and controversy. An experimental sisal plantation, fairly started, is another evidence of productive capacity. Jacob L. Cooper, on his place, has shown that the moist soil and the temperate climate are suited to the growth of the apple and other northern fruits.

Everywhere rocks are abundant, but the soil is luxurious. The clearing labor has been and can be utilized in the construction of stone fences, impervious alike to weather and to the abrasions of time. On the American continent or in Europe, in corresponding localities, fine residences, as solid and durable as feudal castles, have been erected, principally out of the materials lying on the ground. The oldest church in the territory is at Kailua. In the neighborhood are several unpretentious but commodious schoolhouses, in which the general thirst for education is assuaged. On the mountain slope, a consecrated woman has established and maintains an excellent home for orphans. Civilization is not merely beginning, but is considerably advanced, through the energy of a very limited number of individuals, in some degree backed by the government. Roads have been built and are being improved. High up on the steep range an engine on a short narrow gauge railroad once in a while snorts a demand for industrial revolution.

With all these proofs of adaptability, what is it that isolates the Kona District and holds it back? The answer is apparent to those who study the situation. It needs a change and an increase of inhabitants of the right sort. It is said that the Japanese in the entire Kona district number two thousand, and they are probably the most conspicuous element in production. American immigration, an influx of men from the mainland, who have some money, genuine energy, and actual experience in the settlement of new regions, which is equally serviceable in backward communities, would exert an immediate and a magnetic influence. There is no more desirable citizen than the intelligent American farmer. But he will not ordinarily settle on leased land. When he shares and improves from forty to a hundred and sixty acres, and becomes his family, he wants an indefeasible title, landward almost beyond belief. It will not do much better in the Hawaiian Islands.

One of the big fortunes of Honolulu was founded on the salvage of a wreck off Waikiki. Perhaps the French derelict on the Frigate shoals will afford the basis of another.

There is about as much enthusiasm in the County Act Commission for the work in hand as there is among the taxpayers. One man attended the last meeting. It is a pity he did not adjust his die.

The Hawaiian battleship stranded on Tanager Rock at Port Arthur may be the only ship lost in the affairs of last week. It was the only ship of the Hawaiian fleet that was not in the harbor when the Japanese fleet entered. The ship was the only one of the Hawaiian fleet that was not in the harbor when the Japanese fleet entered. The ship was the only one of the Hawaiian fleet that was not in the harbor when the Japanese fleet entered.

would rapidly increase and improve the average quality of our population. Every approach to a policy of exclusion, through monopolistic combination should be discarded and a policy, analogized at least to the national Homestead Law, should be adopted, that would mean the extension of the right hand of fellowship to the best class of permanent residents.

Free and steady communication with markets, through the port of Honolulu, is another incentive to advancement that would follow a wise and liberal policy of invitation instead of repulsion. A cable should be, as it could be, laid between Oahu and Hawaii, taking in Molokai and Maui on the way. It may be said that, while it is an axiom, that demand regulates supply, it is equally true that, within the lesser divisions of the soil, supply often stimulates demand. The districts of North and South Kona could readily support an enlarged American community of four or five thousand, and the markets of the world are ready to buy what they could furnish. It may be almost said that, over there, it is only necessary to "tickle the earth with a hoe, and she laughs with harvest."

In this article a portion of our largest island has been illustratively mentioned. There are other parts of Hawaii, that are in a similar category. There are great interests, such as the production of sugar, that require immense bodies of land, prepared by nature for that end. But there is also abundant opportunity for small farming, which should be systematically and effectively encouraged, and the vindication of annexation thus be made complete.

## NO YELLOW PERIL.

A leading article of the London Times on the Yellow Peril makes some strong points against the theory, tactically promulgated by Russia, that the success of Japan in the present war would expose civilization, later on, to the attack of a confederated Asia. The outcry of the Yellow Peril, says the Times, comes from the same quarter that warned the peoples of Europe against the American Peril. "It is a sham, a transparent sham," says the Times, "and most people who consider it coolly will doubtless arrive at the same conclusion."

Why, as the Times enquires, should Japan build up, in China, a power to dispute her primacy in Eastern Asia? Doubtless the Japanese, if they attain their objects in the war, will do all they can to strengthen their influence in China and they will almost certainly try to make China strong enough to be able to offer some resistance to open or covert attacks upon her own integrity and independence. "But the most elementary considerations of self-interest must dissuade them from any desire to see China armed on the same scale as themselves. It would be poor policy on their part—and their policy has not shown itself inferior to their strategy—to get rid of one formidable neighbor at the cost of a terrible war in order wantonly to raise up another."

The Times points out further that Japan's policy must not be measured by Asiatic standards of conduct in the hour of victory. Japan is the only Asiatic power that has reformed herself from within; the only one that has harkened to the voice of civilization and sought to obey. Surely she has earned something better than isolation from her mentors. In all her enterprises, particularly in her negotiations with Russia before the war she has shown a high sense of moral responsibility. Japan is a new recruit for "the sisterhood of civilized peoples," and unless she is thrust out as a barbarian she will not act like one. If the Yellow Peril ever comes from her it will be because the world has made her an Ishmaelite.

The report from London that the Japanese and Russians are fighting along a front of 120 miles can hardly mean what it says. No battle line was ever that long. Probably the news implies that the Japanese are making simultaneous attacks upon all the Russian advance positions, which are wide apart, though the main force, of necessity, must be near the railroad where Russian activity centers.

A Paris paper says that the United States is trying to secure a coaling base on the Azores or in Portuguese mainland territory. It would not be out of the way for the American government to offer Portugal a round price for the Azores. We need them more than we now do the Danish West Indies.

If General Kuropatkin withdraws northward it will be in accordance with the old time strategy of the Czar's men who fought Napoleon. But the chances are that the Japanese will not be caught in any trap. When they get tired following they are pretty likely to jump in and fight.

The big German liners on the Atlantic are all the time cutting down the records. Lately the Kaiser Wilhelm II crossed in nearly 24 knots' average steaming. A speed like that would connect Honolulu with San Francisco in three days and a half.

One of the big fortunes of Honolulu was founded on the salvage of a wreck off Waikiki. Perhaps the French derelict on the Frigate shoals will afford the basis of another.

There is about as much enthusiasm in the County Act Commission for the work in hand as there is among the taxpayers. One man attended the last meeting. It is a pity he did not adjust his die.

The Hawaiian battleship stranded on Tanager Rock at Port Arthur may be the only ship lost in the affairs of last week. It was the only ship of the Hawaiian fleet that was not in the harbor when the Japanese fleet entered. The ship was the only one of the Hawaiian fleet that was not in the harbor when the Japanese fleet entered. The ship was the only one of the Hawaiian fleet that was not in the harbor when the Japanese fleet entered.

## THE HOME PURCHASING SOCIETY.

It is reported on good authority, that the Co-operative Home Purchasing Society is taking in from two to three thousand dollars a month from the people of these islands, mainly natives and Portuguese. The Society, so far as we are able to learn, is managed by a man named Strach, who is now being sued by P. H. Burnette to collect a debt, and it consists of his wife, a sister of George Markham; E. T. Rodgers, identity not known, and C. H. Sedgewick, who is supposed to be an employee of the Fire Department.

The method by which the money is obtained is made clear in a circular. A man who wants to get a home is invited to subscribe for as many \$50 loans as he desires, paying \$4.40 per month on each chance to qualify himself for the loans up to the time when the money may be available. His turn comes in the order of his subscription and if he is the 12th man he must wait until all ahead of him are served when he has a chance to BORROW BACK HIS OWN MONEY and some more, build the house and pay for it again out of his further subscriptions. In a case cited in the circular a man got his \$1000 home paid for in 100 months or between eight and nine years.

This method of doing business may produce the result indicated providing the custodians of the money are securely bonded in a responsible concern, are personally responsible, and are under the strict surveillance of a local corporation law—not the law of New Jersey or North Dakota, but of Hawaii. Unless such conditions are observed there is no certainty that the subscribers will ever get their money back.

The thing for anyone to do who is asked to go into the Co-operative Home Purchasing Society is to satisfy himself on these points:

I. Is the Society backed by a solid financial institution with a Dun or Bradstreet rating?

II. Are its local managers people of property and financial responsibility, and are they under bonds that can be enforced?

III. Does the Society deposit its funds in any bank?

IV. If not, why not?

V. What guarantee is there that those who hold the money will do what they have agreed to do?

VI. Are the contracts for loans signed by anyone whom it would be worth while to sue?

VII. Is the business of the Society subject to the oversight of the Territorial Auditor, or any other responsible official?

These are the usual test questions of responsibility which men who ask the privilege of keeping other people's money for them, expect to meet. Have they been put to the Co-operative Home Purchasing Society? And is it enough for the Society to say that its "books are open?" The question brought up is not one of bookkeeping but of FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

## THE PARKER RANCH LITIGATION.

This litigation is very important and is attracting much attention, both in Honolulu and on the island of Hawaii. The ranch consists of about 300,000 acres. The main business is that of raising and selling cattle and other stock.

It was started by John P. Parker, the grandfather of Colonel Samuel Parker, prior to 1864, and has since been greatly enlarged. In his will, made in 1864, John P. Parker divided his property chiefly between his son, John P. Parker Junior, and his grandson, Colonel Parker, and desired that it be continued. The second John P. Parker and Colonel Parker, who was his nephew, were in partnership, and Colonel Parker is the surviving partner. John P. Parker the second, by his will, in addition to other devices and bequests, divided his land and stock between Colonel Parker and John P. Parker, his son, designated as John P. Parker the third, of whom he appointed Colonel Parker the guardian, and requested that the business be continued so long as it was profitable. It has been continued and developed and has always been lucrative. In the same will last mentioned, it was provided that, if John P. Parker the third died under the age of twenty, his lawful issue should take his share. He died before he reached that age, and his daughter, Annie T. K. Parker inherited that share. About four years ago A. W. Carter was appointed guardian of her property, and since then has managed the ranch and business, dividing the profits between his ward and Colonel Parker, with whom and with whose attorney in fact and trustee, Fred Wundenberg, he has been accustomed to consult.

Recently Colonel Parker and Mr. Wundenberg determined to change the manager and appointed Eben P. Low to supersede Mr. Carter, who claims that, under an agreement with Colonel Parker, he took the guardianship and was to be the sole and exclusive manager of the ranch. Mr. Low demanded the transfer of the property, under authorizations from Colonel Parker and Mr. Wundenberg, which Mr. Carter refused and brought a suit for partition, at Kailua, before Judge Edging, late Judge of the Third Circuit, on June 10th, against Colonel Parker, Mr. Wundenberg and Mr. Low. In that suit, when commenced, Judge Edging issued an ex parte injunction against the defendants. June 15th, also ex parte, he appointed E. E. Conant receiver, under a bond of \$50,000, with Henry E. Cooper of Kilauea, McClannahan & Cooper as surety. This appointment was made on an affidavit of Mr. Cooper, showing the commencement of a suit in Honolulu, the substance of which will be briefly stated. There is another bond for \$50,000 running to the defendants, and a third bond for \$500 on the issue of the injunction.

On June 10th, in his capacity of surviving partner, Colonel Parker brought the suit last mentioned before Judge Edging, who issued an ex parte injunction against the defendants. June 15th, also ex parte, he appointed E. E. Conant receiver, under a bond of \$50,000, with Henry E. Cooper of Kilauea, McClannahan & Cooper as surety. This appointment was made on an affidavit of Mr. Cooper, showing the commencement of a suit in Honolulu, the substance of which will be briefly stated. There is another bond for \$50,000 running to the defendants, and a third bond for \$500 on the issue of the injunction.

other proceeding was commenced by Eben P. Low, as the "next friend" of the minor, Annie T. K. Parker, to have Mr. Carter removed from the guardianship, which is also pending before Judge Geer.

In the first suit at Kailua, on June 11st, Henry E. Highton served notice of motion to dismiss the case, on the ground that the term of Judge Edging expired June 5th, and that there was no judge, therefore, of the Third Circuit Court, before whom the suit could be brought or who had authority to act in advance of the qualification of Judge Mathewman, June 14th. The same point had been made before Judge Geer. Mr. Highton also served and filed an elaborate demurrer to the complaint and a motion to vacate the ex parte injunction and the ex parte order appointing a receiver, which had been confirmed by Judge Mathewman, June 17th. The motion is based on full affidavits by Colonel Samuel Parker and Mr. Wundenberg. These matters came before Judge Mathewman on June 23rd at Kailua, when Mr. Wilder of Robertson & Wilder, on several affidavits, applied for a continuance, which was opposed by Mr. Highton and, as to the motion to dismiss and the demurrer, refused, but granted until Saturday, July 2nd, on the motion to dissolve the injunction and to remove the receiver, affidavits on Mr. Carter's behalf to be served by June 29th. The motion to dismiss and the demurrer were argued by Mr. Highton and Mr. Wilder and submitted on briefs to be filed within fifteen days. On Saturday next at Kailua, the remaining important motion is to be argued. A petition by the receiver for the appointment of Mr. Maydwell as his advisory counsel was presented last Monday morning, but Judge Mathewman postponed it, until after the hearing of the motion set for Saturday. An application by the receiver for the enlargement of the order appointing him, so as to permit him to collect money due to the Parker Ranch in Honolulu, has also been held over till that motion is heard.

This is the present aspect of the complicated and far-reaching litigation in relation to the Parker Ranch.

## AT PORT ARTHUR.

The statement that the Japanese are building a fort back of Port Arthur beyond the range of the Russian guns—which are not of highest power—may mean that Nodzu intends to bombard from safe ground, somewhat as Gen. Gilmore did in front of Charleston during the American Civil War. Another object may be to make the besieging line secure against a sortie. If a siege begins in due form, several forts may be built and entrenched positions gradually attained nearer and nearer the enemy's lines. One may confidently look for the use by the Japanese of siege guns of extraordinary power. In this Nodzu's men will have a marked advantage, the Russian guns, excepting those taken from the ships, being the Chinese outfit captured by the allies at Tientsin during the Boxer troubles and shipped by Alexieff to Port Arthur—a prize, as things turn out, of moderate value.

We notice in the Japanese newspapers a growth of doubt about the ability of the little brown men to carry Port Arthur by storm. The belief that the place will have to be reduced by siege is prevalent. This view accords with that of those who have been on the ground and who realize how much nature has done to assist science in making the place impregnable. Port Arthur is the Gibraltar of the East. Given a large and brave garrison, well-fed and healthy, and it ought to be able to repel any attacking force however big and intrepid.

Crossing of the Yalu.  
Kullencheng.  
Fengwangcheng.  
Landing at Pitze-wo.  
Nanshan Hill.  
Yafangow.  
Talliesu.  
Kaping or Kaichau.

The above are the important land engagements so far reported between the Japanese and Russians in this war and every one was a Japanese victory.

## Rheumatism

If your muscles are sore, bones ache, joints feel stiff, and it pains dart through your body, it is probably rheumatism. Purify your blood, get out all the rheumatism poison—no need of your suffering in this way.



We have the following letter from Mr. R. J. Kowald of Mannum, So. Australia. Mr. Kowald also sends his photograph. "I suffered greatly with rheumatism, which laid me up for a long time. I tried a great many medicines, but they were of little or no use. A friend who had taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla induced me to try it. I bought it and was just like all the other medicines. But there was a great and pleasant surprise in store for me, for after taking one bottle I was completely cured. While I was taking the Sarsaparilla I also took Ayer's Pills to keep my bowels in good condition."

**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**

There are many imitations of Sarsaparilla. Beware of cheap imitations. The name Ayer is prominent on the wrapper. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. U. S. A. HOLLISTER PRUD CO., Agents.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Joe Kaula, aged about twelve years, was arrested yesterday on a charge of disobedience to his parents.

Charles Lycurgus is in Newchwang. A cablegram from him was received by George Lycurgus yesterday.

Dr. Geo. Burgess and mother are at the Hawaiian Hotel until their departure on the S. S. Mongolia, July 5th.

In the Police Court yesterday morning T. Boisselier, a sugar-boller, was fined \$10 on conviction for gross cheat.

The address recently made by Bishop Restarick before the Social Science Club is given considerable prominence in the San Francisco Call.

E. E. Conant, receiver of Kona plantation, while driving in a buggy last Tuesday, was thrown out and sustained a fracture of several of his ribs.

Acting Governor Atkinson yesterday renewed the following liquor licenses: W. G. Ashley, wine, beer and ale, Alea; James McClellan, dealer's license, Waiman; R. A. Lucas, retail liquor.

Captain Parker of the police is celebrating the birth of his eighteenth child, a son, who was born at the Maternity Home at 8:25 last evening. Captain Parker has ten sons and three daughters living. Five sons have died.

George Aspdon, a San Francisco newspaperman and a brother of Robert Aspdon, who was at one time a clerk in Honolulu, committed suicide in San Francisco, on account of a disagreement with his fiancée, Miss Joan Hadenfeldt.

Acting Governor Atkinson received yesterday's mail copies of the Extradition Treaty between the United States and the Netherlands, proclaimed on May 31, 1904, by which the treaty is extended to the respective island possessions of the two countries for the extradition of criminals.

Manager Church of Halewa Hotel is sending out unique announcements of the attractions at Waialua, in the form of an imitation telegram. It looks like the familiar Western Union telegram but is called "Wiseman's." A luau for Saturday evening, July 2, is scheduled to take place, followed by dancing.

Kalapapala, an elder in one of the local congregations, who called on Acting Governor Atkinson yesterday to invite him to attend a big luau on Molokai, was arrested and charged with larceny yesterday afternoon. After leaving the Governor it is charged that he carried off the hat belonging to another caller.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Dr. Cooper has cabled his consent to be reappointed a member of the Board of Health.

Lieut. Col. Edward Davis has been cabled from Washington an extension of his furlough.

The Waialua jail and courthouse will be supplied with water piped from the Halewa pumping station.

Owing to the boat races at Pearl Harbor on July 4, the projected cruise of the Hawaii Yacht Club to Maui and Molokai has been postponed without delay.

A cane fire at Makaweli, Kaula, on Monday night overran seven or eight acres. The damage will not be great, as the scorched cane may be ground at once.

Manoel Tavares Furtado and Joseph S. Terry were yesterday admitted to full practice in the Territorial courts, taking the attorney's oath before Chief Justice Frear.

Treasurer A. J. Campbell was registering salary warrants yesterday in advance, so that the beneficiaries will not need to lose any time over that process today.

John Kaula, a young Hawaiian, was sent to the Reform School yesterday morning by Judge Lindsay. He is to remain in the government's care during his minority.

Mrs. Harbord and Miss Ovenshine, daughters of Gen. Ovenshine, U. S. A., may be passengers for Manila in the transport leaving San Francisco tomorrow. The troopship will call here.

It is reported that the Gilbert Islanders sent home some months ago, through the persevering efforts of Rev. Dr. Bingham, would like to return to Hawaii. This is a land of plenty in contrast to their poor isles. Some of them have gone to Fanning Island under contract as laborers.

An agreement has been reached between Superintendent Holloway and the Bishop Estate to refer the Kailua reservoir site question to arbitration, as preferable to fighting it out in condemnation proceedings. The arbitrators selected are Harry Armitage, J. F. Morgan and A. V. Geer.

It is reported that Colonel Macfarlane may go on the Mongolia to the East, to select a new manager for the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, to succeed the late Manager F. M. Smith. It is also reported that a local gentleman may be selected for the position, and this is being urged on Colonel Macfarlane by his co-directors of the Hotel corporation.

Sam. Decker is confined to his home with a fractured leg caused by a fall from an electric car.

The Associated Charities will hold its annual meeting at the Chamber of Commerce Wednesday, July 6, at 3 p. m. Judge Dole will deliver an address.

Henry E. Highton leaves on the Mauna Loa for Kailua today, to attend to the argument tomorrow on the motion to vacate an ex parte order appointing a receiver in the Parker Ranch case. The hearing is set before Judge Mathewman. Mr. Highton represents Colonel Parker, Fred Wundenberg and Eben P. Low.

The Republican Club of the second district of the Fourth District declared in favor of reappointing James Hagan as delegate to Congress. It elected the following executive committee: Frank Stewart, William Armitage, John W. Young, and Samuel H. Hagan. The club also elected James Hagan as delegate to Congress.

## Old as the Pyramids

And as little changed by the ages, is Scrofula, than which no disease, save Consumption, is responsible for a larger mortality, and Consumption is its outgrowth.

It affects the glands, the mucous membranes, tissues and bones; causes bunches in the neck, catarrhal troubles, rickets, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, cutaneous eruptions, etc.

"I suffered from scrofula, the disease affecting the glands of my neck. I did everything I was told to do to eradicate it, but without success. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the swelling in my neck entirely disappeared and my skin resumed a smooth, healthy appearance. The cure was complete." Miss ANITA MITCHELL, 915 Scott St., Covington, Ky.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Thoroughly eradicate scrofula and build up the system that has suffered from it.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, Jr., J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, June 30, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCHANDISE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	.....	800
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	19 1/4	20
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100	.....	100
Haw. Com. & Sugar	2,312,750	100	.....	48
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	.....	28
Honolulu	750,000	100	.....	15
Honokaa	2,900,000	20	.....	15
Kahuku	500,000	20	.....	100
Kilauea	500,000	20	.....	100
Kilauea Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	100	.....	50
Kilauea	500,000	100	.....	120
Kilauea	500,000	100	.....	100
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	20	.....	8
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,500,000	20	.....	80
Olohu	1,000,000	20	.....	10
Olohu	500,000	20	.....	10
Olohu Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	.....	80
Olohu	150,000	100	.....	10
Panama Sugar Plant. Co.	5,000,000	50	.....	230
Panama	500,000	100	.....	230
Panama	750,000	100	.....	40
Panama	2,500,000	100	.....	75
Panama	4,500,000	100	.....	140
Waialua	700,000	100	.....	150
Waialua	250,000	100	.....	150
STAMPS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	117 1/2
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	95
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	.....	100
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	.....	75
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	.....	75
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	.....	75
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	.....	75
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p. c.	.....	.....	97 1/2	100







## FIGHTERS OF PESTS

### Agriculture Bureau Gets Supply From Koebele.

Results of Prof. Koebele's investigations in Australia arrived yesterday on the steamship Aorangi in the shape of insects consigned to the entomologists of the Bureau of Agriculture. This is the first shipment of insects to be used in the endeavor to exterminate leaf hopper and other pests injurious to island sugar cane.

Prof. Koebele wrote from Brisbane at which time he stated that he and Prof. Perkins were determining on the same districts they would visit in quest of insects to prey upon leaf hopper, and also intimated that it may be months before he can select just the proper kind of parasites for use here. In the meantime he stated that he would continue to send on "different species."

The meeting of the Board of Agriculture, attended by L. A. Thurston, president; W. M. Giffard, C. T. Holloway and James Dole, was devoted largely to discussion of the report of Superintendent of Forestry Hosmer on the forestation of certain sections of Kauai. In the official report of his recent visit to Kauai, Mr. Hosmer stated that back of Hanalei there were lands of the government, the leases on which would shortly expire, and he recommended reserving portions of the land for forestation. Mr. A. S. Wilcox would also join in setting apart certain of his lands for forestation if this was done on government tracts. At Kealia, the mauka portion of the government land was recommended. Mr. Spalding was willing to set aside portions of his holdings for forestation in this connection.

Superintendent Hosmer reported that he would leave next week for Hilo to look over the proposed Hilo forest reserve.

Mr. Thurston announced the engagement of Prof. Craw, the eminent entomologist, who was now engaged in entomological work in California, for the local bureau. He had been apprised that the professor had accepted the offer of the Board and might be expected here in August.

Mr. Thurston described Prof. Craw as a man of most systematic habits in his entomological work, and he was evidently a man of considerable executive ability.

A resolution was adopted by which, with the consent of the Governor, sections of various Hawaiian woods will be sent by transport to the Bureau of Forestry at Washington, as a gift from the local bureau.

## SANITATION LAST MONTH

### Dr. Pratt Represents Inspection Force Overworked.

Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, city sanitary officer and inspector of cemeteries, in his report for the month of May to the Board of Health, says:

"Nine complaints of nuisances were lodged. All were investigated and all except one found to exist and were abated."

"Four 48-hour notices were served and the notices complied with."

"Three deaths were investigated and a post mortem ordered in one instance."

"Twenty recommendations for hotel, restaurant and lodging house licenses were issued during the month and 1143 adults can be lawfully lodged in the buildings. Three recommendations for licenses held over from previous months on account of sanitary conditions were issued and 270 adults can be lawfully lodged under these licenses. Two are still held over from previous months and four from this month."

"There were 50 inspections of graves made. In the King street Catholic cemetery three coffins were exposed and two burials in water."

"Nine permits to keep swine and 26 permits to keep ducks were issued."

"Samples of water from three different sources at Kaneohe were obtained and given to the Food Commissioner for analysis. The water supply of the Mulihi district was also taken up in connection with the Food Commissioner."

"On May 22, a Chinaman was arrested by Inspector Pratt for maddening fish. The Chinaman was fined \$10 and costs."

"The proposed sanitary of the Marine Hospital was investigated and the hospital and its surroundings, a special report being made by me."

"A case of measles that originated at the Insane Asylum was traced to the

Kalihi quarantine hospital. "A number of inspections were made of the new fish markets to be started by the Live Fish Company."

"Several pig pens and locations for new pig pens were examined in company with Inspector Hall and advice given in each case."

"Early in the month, on account of the cutting down of the inspectors' force from 12 to 8, it became necessary to redistrict the whole city. The force as now detailed is as follows: Paul Smith, No. 1; J. F. Visser, No. 2; J. Vivichaves, No. 3; J. F. Durao, No. 4; T. W. Carroll, No. 5; J. S. Fox, No. 6; F. R. Nugent, No. 7; W. F. Hall, No. 8, Pig and Duck Permits."

"These eight men are supposed to cover the same amount of territory as twelve men did before, but if the same amount of fumigation, disinfection and hospital work has to be done this month, I would advise that the inspection of certain portions of the city be abolished, so that the men do more thorough work in the most important sections."

## PATTERSON GONE NORTH

### Not Coming to Honolulu—King and Milburn's New Detail.

According to information indirectly received by Prof. W. D. Alexander, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the item copied by the Advertiser from the San Francisco Chronicle, to the effect that the survey steamer Patterson sailed for Honolulu on June 10, must have been incorrect.

Prof. Alexander has been informed that the Patterson's destination was the Aleutian Islands, where she was going to survey a harbor. The non-arrival of the Patterson here would indicate that this news is correct. This is a disappointment for Hawaii, as it had been expected that the vessel was coming soon to remain over winter in the waters of this Territory.

Messrs. King and Milburn, who surveyed Hanapepe harbor, Kauai, have been attached to the survey steamer Godney, engaged in surveying San Juan Straits in the Northwest. Prof. Alexander expects that these gentlemen will later be detailed for further work in Hawaii.

## LISIANSKI ISLAND MAY BE DEVELOPED

Shugyo Tsunetato, leader of the Lisianski Island bird poachers, underwent an examination by Acting Governor Atkinson yesterday afternoon. He told of the sinking, at her anchorage, of the schooner Aju, leaving the party stranded on the island.

The steamer Tayo Maru called at the island and left some provisions for the bird-skinners. Shugyo said the steamer took nothing off the island, but one of the party embarked in her. She was just passing and was signalled for relief. The Japanese gave a detailed account of the expedition until its members were rescued from threatened starvation by the revenue cutter Thetis.

Acting Governor Atkinson obtained the information with an eye to making something out of the island for the Territory. He has an idea that it might be leased to some individual or firm that would be willing to pay for the privilege of killing the birds for their plumage.

## PUBLIC RECORDS EXPOSED TO RISK

A large safe recently installed in the Auditor's office protects the more valuable of the records, but a variety of documents of which the loss would be embarrassing must still be kept in wooden receptacles. The Audit department in this respect is not singular. There is not a branch of the Territorial Government which has not a large amount of documentary accumulation of more or less importance exposed to risk.

**CHRONIC DIARRHOEA**—For several years during the summer months I have been subject to looseness of the bowels, which quickly ran into a very bad diarrhoea and this trouble was frequently accompanied with severe pain and cramps. I used to call on doctors for my trouble but it became so regular a summer affliction that in my search for relief, I became acquainted with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which proved so effective and so prompt that I came to rely exclusively upon it, and what else happily occurred me was that while it almost instantly relieved the cramps and stopped the diarrhoea, it never caused constipation. I always take a little of it with me when I go on any trip, and I have been cured of my trouble by its use. I am now a healthy man and I can say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the best medicine for all these troubles. I am now a healthy man and I can say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the best medicine for all these troubles.

## NEW INSANE ASYLUM PLANS ARE SUBMITTED

### Dr. Cooper at American Medical Association ---Mr. Pinkham Thinks Market Business Overdone---Various Health Matters.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) President L. E. Pinkham, Dr. W. H. Mays, Mark P. Robinson, John C. Lane, Fred C. Smith and Attorney General Lorin Andrews constituted the Board of Health for yesterday's session, the first in a fortnight. C. Charlock, secretary, and Miss Mae Weir, stenographer, were in attendance. Dr. H. C. Sloggett, medical superintendent of the Insane Asylum, and B. F. Beardslee, architect, were present to confer with the Board over plans for the new buildings of that institution.

**LUMBER CONTRACTS.** In his statement of business submitted, the president said: "The City Mill Co. has in the most considerate manner withdrawn its bid on lumber thus avoiding a question liable to produce friction. I wish to register my personal appreciation of the act."

It was voted that the contracts for lumber be awarded to the lowest bidders remaining.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.** President Pinkham's action in the following stated matter was approved: "Plumbing Inspector E. G. Keen is directed by his physician to request a leave of absence for two months, which request, subject to your approval, has been granted with the promise that he shall furnish a temporary substitute free of expense to the Board. I have appointed James Nott, Junior, as such substitute and request he be confirmed."

**SCHOOL GIRLS INSPECTED.** Dr. Mary F. Barry reported having

inspected 204 girls in Honolulu public schools. Of 60 vaccinated 49 cases were successful and 11 unsuccessful. Certificates of health were issued to 200, while four were refused.

On motion the report was accepted and the payment of Dr. Barry's salary of six months authorized.

**NEW COMMISSIONS.** The President having called attention to the fact that the titles of many of the officials of the Board had been changed by the Legislature, on his recommendation it was voted to issue new commissions dating from July 1, 1904, to all except Government physicians.

**VARIOUS MATTERS.** President Pinkham reported that, while soliciting funds for Honolulu's celebration of the Fourth of July, contributions to the amount of \$77.50 had been "forced" upon him for a celebration of the Fourth at the Leper Settlement. Acting Governor Atkinson was interesting himself in obtaining additional funds for this purpose.

The report of the city sanitary officer was read and accepted.

Mr. Lane was granted further time for the committee on pasturage at the Settlement.

Inspector Hall's report told of 11 pigs ordered removed and five permits issued to keep swine, the number of the animals allowed thereunder being 112.

**PESTILENCE IN ORIENT.** Dr. L. E. Cofer, chief quarantine officer, by letter informed the Board of health conditions in the Orient as follows:

## N. Y. TRIBUNE WANTS HAWAII TO KEEP ITS REVENUES

Following is from the New York Tribune editorial page of June 13:

After all the hints that have come from Hawaii of aspirations for Statehood, and all the complaints that have come from Porto Rico—or perhaps more often made here in behalf of Porto Rico—because that island has not been erected into a Territory as an integral part of the Union, it is interesting to note some remarks just made in Washington by Governor Carter of Hawaii. Mr. Carter lays great stress on the exceptional situation and special needs of Hawaii which are not met by the treatment which Congress is able to give it as an ordinary Territory. He says: "The transfer of our customs receipts to the Washington government has so crippled our revenues that we have had to reduce expenses fully one-third."

Will the sentimentalists who lament the wrong done by special tariff systems for outlying islands held not to come within the uniform tax rule of the Constitution please note that complaint, Hawaii is enjoying the fruits of the constitutional tariff. It is not, like Porto Rico, subjected by our tyrants of protection to a different revenue law from that which they enact for themselves. Yet it suffers from that beneficent equality which has been so loudly demanded in the name of human freedom and the sacred codfish. So would Porto Rico suffer if the prayer of some of its proffered friends were granted and its status as a separate estate were changed. As an integral part of the United States, Porto Rico would be compelled to give not only the customs duties but the internal revenue imposts over to the United States Treasury, and depend for its local needs on direct taxes and such charity as it could beg from Congress on the plea of public improvements of use to the federal government. Now Porto Rico has the benefit of the revenues raised in the island, and, moreover, is able to adjust them to the financial circumstances of its inhabitants. It is not compelled to tax the peasant's cigar at

four or five times its selling price there. The taxes are adjusted to local wages and prices as they could not be if the island was brought under the Constitution. How the constitutional taxes in Hawaii harmonize with local prices we are not informed, but apparently the authorities at Honolulu would be glad to exchange some of the privileges of uniformity for a chance to keep the customs receipts in their own Treasury.

The incident emphasizes the truth which we have often pointed out—that the situation of these outlying islands is so peculiar as to forbid all thought of ever erecting them into States. They have their special needs which require federal legislation impossible with reference to States. They want all their revenues at home, and are not prepared to bear a share of the nation's financial burdens. They are of such importance, naval and military, that no division of authority in them should be permitted, but the complete control should remain in the federal government. They are so apart from the continent that they could not wisely take a hand in governing us. Their representatives, like those of Martinique in the French Chamber, would do little to secure really wise legislation for their own islands, but would be a contingent to vote on continental affairs as mercenaries, not necessarily corruptly moved, but controlled by other reasons than convictions founded on knowledge of and interest in the matter at issue.

### The Deutschland's Price.

BERLIN, June 5.—Concerning the Hamburg-America liner Deutschland negotiations have taken place indeed with a Russian shipping company. But the Hamburg-America line intentionally demanded such a high price (twenty million marks) that the sale could not be effected. The Deutschland is now at New York and filled up with passengers for Bremerhaven. On June 23 she will return with passengers to New York and remain altogether in the German-American service.

## JAPAN NOT TO BE HAVEN FOR HAWAIIAN FUGITIVES

Negotiations are under way at the State Department, Washington, for the establishment of an extradition treaty between the United States and Japan, as the direct outcome of suggestions made by Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson to Secretary Hay.

The Acting Governor received a letter yesterday from Governor Carter in which it was stated that he had had a conference with the Secretary of State and had been informed that the matter was under way.

After Adachi and a young Hawaiian cleared out from Hawaii for Japan, the local officials called the attention of the parent government at Washington to the wisdom of having an extradition treaty between the two countries. Men could commit crimes here and easily slip away for Japan where they would be safe from arrest.

Governor Carter also discussed the British claims (revolution of '66) and passport matters with the Secretary of State.

In a conversation with Secretary of War Taft, concerning military matters in Hawaii, Governor Carter stated that Taft promised to do what he could to return the Army lot to the Territorial government.

Hongkong, two weeks to May 26—Small-pox cases 2, deaths 2; Plague cases 67, deaths 62. Amoy—numerous cases. Shanghai, two weeks to May 28—Small-pox cases 18, deaths 6. Kobe, two weeks to June 3—Clean. Yokohama, two weeks to June 5—Clean.

### NEW ASYLUM PLANS.

Mr. Beardslee of Beardslee & Gill, architects, spent some time with the Board explaining the detailed plans of the new Insane Asylum buildings, in which many new features were revealed.

Two buildings are to be erected this year, in addition to the executive cottage at present nearing completion. Both will be of two stories, constructed of concrete. The main building is to be erected behind the present one, and the women's building behind the corresponding old structure. When they are finished, the old buildings will be torn down. As soon as the executive cottage is completed Dr. Sloggett will move into it, and his present quarters be used as a ward during construction of the larger buildings. Next year it is proposed to erect the third ward. The two buildings now planned will have accommodation for 250 inmates and when the third ward is built the asylum will have a capacity of 300 persons.

Mr. Beardslee explained to the Board the details of fireproof construction adopted. Concrete walls are to enclose each room. Doors will have special padlocks with escutcheons only on one side, all the doors to be opened by an identical key. There will be no fumbling with a bunch of keys to get the right one for a particular door in case of emergency. Every window is to be furnished with a Scandinavian padlock, one key again fitting all window locks.

Mr. Smith asked if there was any arrangement for opening all of the doors at once.

Mr. Beardslee said no. Experience had proved that to be a foolish plan, as the inmates in case of peril would not voluntarily leave their rooms.

### SANITARY WORK.

The president gave the following statement of the work of the Honolulu sanitary inspectors for May:

Number of inspections, 7,096; Sanitary work ordered, items, 1,319; Sanitary work completed, items, 1,227; Special duty days, 38.

### MARKETS OVERDONE.

No special action was taken on the following statement by the president:

"The new fish market is about to be opened and, in conference with the managers, the arrangement for inspectors will be mutually satisfactory. The markets will furnish the Board the funds required for inspectors, so they will be paid directly by the Board. The Government fish inspector will exercise supervision."

"The Government fish market will be nearly deserted. It is no advantage, but a positive loss to a community, to have lines of business overdone, hence I have stated the Board, as responsible for the quality and healthfulness of food, will discourage further public market schemes at present."

### DR. COOPER'S MISSION.

"Private advices from Dr. C. B. Cooper indicate his mission has been successful in arousing interest in the problems that concern us at the Leper Settlement," the president said in his statement and continued thus:

"The conference at Washington was greatly interested in the subject, particularly Surgeon-General Wyman as the head of the United States Marine Hospital Service, who will undoubtedly urge this matter to the serious attention of Congress."

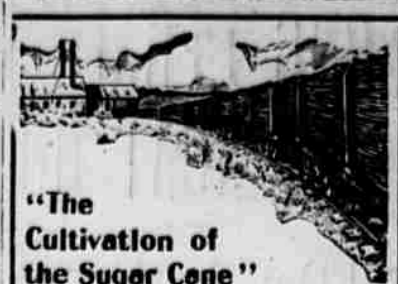
"The annual meeting of the American Medical Association at Atlantic City, attended by over 3500 physicians from every part of the United States, afforded an opportunity to form public opinion."

"The official and executive body of the Association, termed the House of Delegates, took practical interest in the matter and, under the leadership of Prof. Schoenberg of Philadelphia, a motion was passed that the House of Delegates petition the United States Congress to the effect: 'That a properly equipped experimental station, with hospitals, laboratories and other necessary equipments be established at the Leper Settlement on Molokai.'

"Apparently we are proceeding in the right direction when we secure the influence of the great Medical Association of the United States. Incidentally Dr. Cooper was elected a member of the House of Delegates."

## KAUAI AND COUNTY SYSTEM

An open letter appears elsewhere in this issue in favor of County Government. We have always believed in local government as an essential right of every honest and self-respecting community, but it seems to us for Kauai to insist upon county government for ourselves at the price of forcing it upon Maui and Hawaii, and Honolulu for that matter, is utterly selfish and without public spirit. We all hoped that the talk that grafters, hoodlums and incompetents would absolutely control elections in Hawaii and Maui, and perhaps in Honolulu, would prove groundless. We can hope so no longer! They swept everything before them on those two islands, and when they got in power for two short weeks, they turned themselves loose upon the public treasury as though they were an invading army rampant for plunder in a subject city. Does Kauai want County Government at the price of turning our sister islands over to the grafters?—The Garden Island



## "The Cultivation of the Sugar Cane"

a treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter. The value and use of

## Nitrate of Soda

(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE) in increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use. This Book and other valuable Bulletins of value to every one engaged in agriculture, are sent entirely free to anyone interested. Send your name and complete address on Post Card. Wm. S. Myers, Director, 12-16 John St., New York.

## CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Bark Foohing Suey sailing from New York to Honolulu about Aug. 15. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES. For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

## North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## "The Overland Limited"

### ELECTRIC LIGHTED

## California

To the EAST via The Union Pacific

This Train is really a First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Full Information cheerfully furnished on Application to

S. F. BOOTH, General Agent, 1 Montgomery St., San Francisco. E. L. Loman, O. P. & T. A. Omaha, Neb.



**IMPERIAL LIME**

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit.  
Low Prices.**CALIFORNIA FEED CO.**

AGENTS.

**CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd**  
HONOLULU.**Commission Merchants****SUGAR FACTORS.**

AGENTS FOR

The Ewa Plantation Company.  
The Wai'alua Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Company.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.  
The Fulten Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Star Line Oil Company.  
The George F. Blake Etean Pumpa.  
Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

**INSURANCE.****Theo. H. Davies & Co**  
(Limited.)**AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.****Northern Assurance Company**  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.  
Accumulated Funds .... £2,975,000.**British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.**  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
Capital ..... £1,000,000Reduction of Rates.  
Immediate Payment of Claims.**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD**  
AGENTS.**Castle & Cooke.**

—LIMITED—

**LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...**

AGENTS FOR

**New England Mutual Life Insurance Co**  
OF BOSTON.**Aetna Life Insurance Company**  
OF HARTFORD.**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line  
Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

**Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.****Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver**  
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.**  
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**

**THERAPION.** This successful remedy, used in the Continental Hospital by Ricard, Bouché, Joubert, Velpéau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and is especially adapted for the treatment of the following ailments: Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Migraine, Headache, Stomachic, Indigestion, Constipation, Catarrh of the Bladder, Hemorrhoids, Piles, Stricture, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Eczema, Psoriasis, Scabies, Itch, and all other skin diseases. It is a powerful purgative, and its use is followed by a feeling of lightness and well-being. It is sold in bottles of 1/2, 1, and 2 ounces, and is obtainable of all chemists and druggists. Price, 1/6 per bottle.

**WAR WRITERS SUCCUMB**

One is Shot and One Dies of an Illness.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A cable message to the New York World today, which was unsigned, but which probably was forwarded by the American Legation at Peking, announced the shooting of Colonel Edwin Emerson, Jr., one of the World's correspondents in the East, and conveyed the impression that he had been killed. The cable stated that it was reported that Emerson had been shot by the retreating Russians, who mistook him for a spy.

He was an adventurous, daring newspaper man, and in his letter to the World were these expressions: "I am going on just the same. I find I can get into the Russian lines." He had left the Japanese army some time before, being weary of the restrictions put upon the correspondents by the intelligence bureau of the Japanese army, and returned to Japan. Thence he had crossed to Tien-tsin, China, and pushed up to Moukden.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 22.—The facts leading up to the shooting of Colonel Edwin Emerson, Jr., war correspondent of the New York World in the Far East, are related by R. L. Dunn, correspondent in Korea for an American weekly magazine, who reached this city today. Mr. Dunn made this statement after being informed that Colonel Emerson was dead:

"Colonel Emerson as a military man was well aware of the positions occupied by Japanese soldiers. Some time ago he made the announcement that he intended to go through the Russian lines and work from that vantage point.

"When it came to the ears of the Japanese military authorities that Emerson intended to take this step an officer approached another representative of Emerson's paper and informed him that if he took such a step the Government could scarcely be further responsible for his safety.

"I contemplated a move similar to that outlined by Emerson," said Mr. Dunn, "but the Japanese made it clear to me that it would not be wise for me to proceed.

"Emerson held papers which would have carried him through the Russian lines in safety. In view of these facts I am inclined to think the real story of his death has not been learned."

**WAR PHOTOGRAPHER A WRECK.**

VICTORIA (B. C.), June 21.—Two Oriental liners, the Empress of China and the Kanagawa Maru, arrived almost simultaneously this morning, the Japanese vessel being the pioneer of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha fleet since the reorganization of its foreign business, suspended for a time by reason of the war. Among the Empress' passengers was R. L. Dunn, the war photographer. To Dunn belongs the distinction of having taken the only satisfactory picture of the naval affair at Chemulpo, incidental to which was the destruction of the Korietz and Variag. Without the permission of the Japanese or any others, Dunn established himself at Chemulpo before the declaration of hostilities, thenceforward declining to be bound by the restrictions incidental to assignment with the armies, and as a free lance went wherever he scented trouble, pushing on even to the Yalu on these principles. Arrest, imprisonment and difficulties innumerable were consequently his portion; and now, reduced in weight to less than ninety-five pounds and temporarily broken in health, he is homeward bound in the hope of recuperating.

**CORRESPONDENT MIDDLETON DEAD.**

NEWCHWANG, Manchuria, June 28.—A. J. Middleton, an Associated Press correspondent, is dead. His demise was the result of an attack of dysentery.

H. J. Middleton, of the Associated Press, passed through Honolulu on the steamer Coptic en route to the Orient, on January 22. Mr. Middleton was one of the earliest correspondents sent to the scene of the war. Prior to January he was in the Associated Press office at San Francisco and a part of his duty there was to send the cable news appearing in the Advertiser. He was an Englishman but had been with the Associated Press for many years.

**TIGHT LACING IN GERMANY.**

The German empress is said to be suffering from the effects of tight lacing. This story is easy to believe in view of the extent to which the practice prevails among her countrywomen. The German idea of a small waist is, however, quite different from that prevailing here. American women seek to prevent a small waist line to the view of the person who faces them. The German, on the other hand, draws her corset strings tight in order that she may have a small waist-line when one views her in profile.

But this difference in the ideal of corseted beauty does not lead to any less pulling on the strings. They must be drawn as tightly as ever.

The waitresses in the South German beer restaurants who are compelled to work from 6 o'clock in the morning until after midnight are apparently not inconvenienced by the rigidity of their tightly drawn stays, although it is surprising to an observer that they should be able to move about, much less stand on their feet for so many hours.

The German princesses, who have themselves with the same idea of looking narrow when they stand in profile, are usually unable to move except from the waist down with any degree of grace or ease, so that they are often drawn. The servants in small families are usually added to the habit.

**CORBIN WILL CALL HERE EN-ROUTE TO MANILA**

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Maj.-Gen. Henry C. Corbin has been ordered to command the division of the Philippines, succeeding



MAJOR GEN. CORBIN, WHO GOES TO THE PHILIPPINES.

ing Maj.-Gen. Wade, the order to take effect in October. Gen. Corbin at present commands the division of the Atlantic and department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York. He will have had about a year and a half of service in the Philippines when Lieut.-Gen. Chaffee reaches the retiring age. It is expected that Maj.-Gen. Corbin will then succeed Gen. Chaffee as Lieutenant-General.

**SUGAR BUSINESS LIKELY TO REACH NORMAL STATUS**

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—United States Consul Henry W. Diederich, at Bremen, Germany, has forwarded the following to the Department of Commerce regarding Sugar beet acreage in Europe:

"During the past winter considerable anxiety was felt by people interested in the beet-sugar industry in Europe. The agreement of the Brussels convention had gone into effect in September, 1903. All the direct and indirect bounties had been cut off, but the sugar prices would not adjust themselves to this change, as had been expected. The market prices were below the cost of production in some countries, where sugar had to be sold at an absolute loss. Almost every country in Europe had sugar to sell—some of them even from old surplus stocks. Overproduction and fierce competition existed everywhere; hence, the leading sugar manufacturers claimed that nothing short of a positive reduction of acreage all over Europe would bring the beet-sugar business back to a paying basis. In the meetings of the various associations the farmers were told that fewer and cheaper beets in the coming season alone could save the sugar industry from ruin, and that they had better devote more attention to the cultivation of flax, grains, and other products. But all this hue and cry does not seem to have made a very deep impression, as will be seen from the following table, showing how large an acreage in Europe has again been sown to sugar beets. This information has been compiled and published by the International Union for Sugar Statistics, or, in other words, by a combination of all the sugar factories of Europe, which are in the best possible position to furnish figures that are pretty nearly correct. The area planted is given in the table, with comparisons with 1903.

Country.	1903-4. Acres.	1904-5. Acres.
Germany .....	1,027,580	1,016,561
Austria .....	757,633	793,204
France .....	553,998	467,249
Russia .....	1,395,801	1,293,972
Belgium .....	142,683	112,196
Holland .....	99,688	88,602
Sweden .....	70,007	61,467
Denmark .....	38,795	34,595
Italy .....	123,550	84,015
Total .....	4,210,125	3,861,861

"It will be seen that the sowings this spring have been only about 6 per cent. less than they were last year. The amount of sugar that will be grown from this immense field of 3,861,861 acres of sugar beets is an unknown quantity; but if we take the yield of last season as an average one and have fair weather from now till October, we may look for about 5,500,000 tons of beet sugar in the coming season of 1904-5, against the 5,015,000 tons of the present season. This lessening of the production, though comparatively small, and the increase of consumption, which has been exceptionally large of late, will materially decrease the surplus old stocks that have burdened the world's sugar market for the past three or four years; it will probably also restore the sugar business to a more normal condition."

**GOLF HANDS Red Rough Hands**

ONE NIGHT CURE.  
Soak the hands on retiring in a strong hot creamy lather of

**Cuticura SOAP**

For sore hands, red, rough hands, itching, burning palms, and painful finger ends with shapeless nails, the CUTICURA treatment is simply wonderful.

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, distressing humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Anti-depot: T. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African depots: LEMSON LTD., Cape Town. All about the Skin, Hands, and Hair, free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., 100, N. 4th St., Boston, U. S. A.

**MOST POPULAR****PUBLICATION****IN HONOLULU****THE SUNDAY ADVERTISER**

WAR NEWS, CHURCH NEWS, SPORTING NEWS, GENERAL NEWS AND ALL THE LATEST WORLD'S NEWS BY CABLE.

MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND HUMOROUS SELECTIONS, AND A CONTINUATION OF THOMAS FITCH'S INTERESTING ARTICLES ON HIS FOREIGN TRAVELS. PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS OF THE BYSTANDER.

INTERESTING READING TO SUIT EVERY TASTE, AND WITHAL, A CLEAN PUBLICATION ADMISSABLE TO THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Published by the

**Hawaiian Gazette Co., Limited.**

65 S. King St., Honolulu, Hawaii.

**TAXATION OF FRANCHISES.**

Whether the "franchise" of a corporation—its mere right to be a corporation, distinct from any special privileges it may enjoy—can be properly defined, for purposes of taxation, so as to include the good will of the business is a purely legal question, almost a legal quibble. But back of it lies the far more important economic question, how should such intangible wealth as good will be taxed—as property, or through its earning power? One of the most instructive features of the case we have before us is the revelation it made of the amount of such wealth. No less than three out of eight millions, at which the stock of the Bank of California is valued in the market, were attributed to the good will. It is generally conceded that we can succeed in a very limited extent in reaching the taxing ability represented by intangible wealth by any extension of the present methods of property taxation. The rapid growth of such wealth surely suggests the necessity for such

a reconstruction of our system of state and local taxation as shall make an equitable distribution of the burden possible.—Review of Reviews.





